

MAMMOTH PARADES.
GOLD AND SILVER HOSTS OF CHICAGO MARCH.

The Night's Demonstration Ever Seen Upon This Continent—Tens of Thousands in Line, Viewed by Half a Million—City Suspend Business.

A Memorable Day.
Friday was the five-fiftieth anniversary of the burning of Chicago and the day was commemorated in this city by two of the greatest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this country. The day was given to a mammoth procession of gold men, and at night an array of 20,000 strong of those favoring silver marched the streets with flaming torches and lusty shouts for their candidates.

Over 60,000 men on foot, on horseback, on floats, in carriages, all of them directly identified with the industrial and commercial activity of Chicago, occupied the downtown streets from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of them were millionaires, some of them day laborers, many of them employers and thousands of them wage-earners. This was the composition of what was admittedly the largest, best-managed and the most successful parade ever witnessed in this city.

By actual count there were 57,733 persons in the parade. Of these 32,231 were on foot, 2,274 were on horseback, and the others were distributed on floats, in carriages and on bicycles. On the floats were 980 men in carriages, 370, the bands numbered 1,430 men all told, and 240 rode in trolley coaches. From the stock yards came 700 mounted men, one hundred and eighty cyclists, acting as couriers, were in line, while the police numbered 150. Eighty-five brass bands and forty five and drum corps furnished the music. Business firms represented by banners numbered 120, while ninety-six political clubs marched in the column. Among the wheeled vehicles were 178 carriages, 111 floats, thirty-seven trolley coaches and one electric motorcycle.

One of the principal features was the living flag, formed by veterans carrying colored umbrellas in such position as to represent the stars and stripes. These men were dressed in military uniform, and when they reached the stand occupied by John R. Tanner in front of the Great Northern Hotel, the enthusiasm was immense and the cheering loud and continuous. The old Tippecanoe boys were too infirm to march, but they made a brave display in their thirteen carriages.

SILVER'S GREAT SHOWING.

Twenty Thousand Bryan Enthusiasts Celebrate Chicago Day.
The silver men owned Chicago Friday night. Twenty thousand of them tramped through the business center with torches aflame, red fire burning and cheering wildly for Bryan and Alged. They filled Patterson's building to hear free silver speeches and crowded around the scene of stunts which were built at each corner to take care of the overflow. They formed groups ranging from fifty to 200 persons in all parts of the district, and discussed the financial issue until midnight, and long after the cable cars had stopped running shots for Bryan and Alged were up sleepers in all parts of the city.

So far as numerical strength was concerned, the silver parade was outclassed by the gold parade of the afternoon, but in enthusiasm and noise the Bryan men led the McKinley men by a large majority. From the moment Grand Marshal Tolson gave the order to march until the procession broke up south of Patterson's, the cheering, yelling and hurraing was continuous, and every cheer for Bryan was echoed by another from the throng which bordered the line of march. The sympathetic enthusiasm of the spectators was never absent from the four-mile parade, and women joined with the men in cheering for the free silver champion.

By actual count there were 21,548 men and women in the procession on foot, on horseback, on floats and in wagons and carriages. Over 500 women and girls took part in the parade, and there were several hundred boys, who carried banners and were members of life and drum corps. It was an old-fashioned torch-light procession, with some line lights and hundreds of transparencies and banners. The silver men were short of bands, for almost all of them built at each corner to take care of the overflow. They formed groups ranging from fifty to 200 persons in all parts of the district, and discussed the financial issue until midnight, and long after the cable cars had stopped running shots for Bryan and Alged were up sleepers in all parts of the city.

Notes of Current Events.
Mrs. W. J. Myers was burned to death at Rochester, Ind.
W. H. Ellerbe, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is one of thirteen children, all living.
Miss Mary Taylor, the heroine of the poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died recently at Sonoma, Calif.
The trial of Supervisors Hughes, King, Benjamin, Dunbar, Morganstein, Skully, and Waller, indicted for corruption in office, was continued in Judge Sewell's department of the Superior Court at San Francisco.
The Third Brigade of the Egyptian expedition is now proceeding south and up the Nile to garrison Merawi, El Debbah and El Khandaq. Merawi is between 175 and 200 miles up the river from Dongola, and is nearly one-half the distance to Berber by the river.
County Treasurer George H. Morrison, until now one of the most influential men in Troy, N. Y., a man reputed to be worth \$200,000, is in jail, charged with the embezzlement of \$250,000, or all of the money belonging to the county that is available at the present time, except about \$100.

ILL-ASSORTED MARRIAGE.

Coming Union of Princess Helene and Crown Prince of Naples.
An ill-assorted marriage will be that between Princess Helene of Montenegro and the Crown Prince of Naples, heir to the throne of Italy. The Princess is a tall, dark, slender, nearly six feet high, and while the Prince is almost dwarf, being only five feet in height, and so poor in health that his life has often been despaired of. There are other royal pairs who are disproportionate in size, the Princess of Wales being taller than her husband, but none so incongruous as this will be. Princess Helene is ambitious; she tried to marry the young Duke of Russia but was rejected by him. The Crown Prince's hand was rejected by every marriageable princess in Europe, and so in



GIANT PRINCESS AND HER DWARF

in this respect they are well matched. She is handsome and poor; he is ugly and rich, and the bulk of content, a stark bargain. Her only fault is her poverty, the revenues from her father's little kingdom being sufficient to support him and her in no better style than thousands of Americans live. His subjects number less than 200,000, his country is tiny, and his capital, the tiny city of Cetinje, has only a few houses and one hotel, the bank of theater and the houses of old villa in which he lives. The only virtue of the Crown Prince of Naples is that he will some day be King of Italy. He is bad-tempered, dissolute in habits, and fond of gambling and drink. He is a hypocrite, and when not really ill, he is a brute. He is so, if his bride is a dutiful wife she will spend most of her time nursing him. In Montenegro there is some disapproval of the marriage, because the beautiful Princess Helene is thought by the mountaineers to be worthy of a better fate. Italy everyone is well content. They expect that the Prince would never be able to find a bride.

SMALL VOTE IN FLORIDA.

Democrats Say They Will Win in November.
A general election for State and county officials was held throughout Florida Tuesday. There were three tickets in the field for State officers, Democratic, Republican and Populist, and also for county officers in nearly all the counties. The Democrats supported the Democratic ticket, and there is no doubt of its success by a good majority. Several important amendments to the State Constitution were voted on, the most important being one to abolish October elections. Democratic managers have claimed that they would elect their State ticket by a majority of 20,000 or more, while Republican leaders have asserted the Democrats majority would not exceed 35,000, and might fall below 12,000. The meager returns based on estimates received at the time this is written indicate that the Democratic ticket will not receive the majority hoped for by its sponsors. The vote seems to have been a light one, and the Democrats are the principal losers by the falling off. In the storm-stricken counties, which have heretofore given large Democratic majorities, practically no interest was taken in the election, the people having no heart for politics with wrecked homes about them. There is a difference of opinion as to the bearing on the November result. Regular Democrats claim the State is safe for Bryan, but Republicans and gold Democrats assert that they believe Bryan will be beaten.

KILLED FOR STEALING RIDES.

New Haven Police Accuse Brakeman of Wholesale Train Robbery.
The police of New Haven, Conn., assert that brakemen of the Consolidated Railroad have been murdering trains caught stealing rides on cars of that line. It is said that ten bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains, have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within the last six months. A man named Melvin from Brooklyn was shot twice and thrown from a train by the train hands, but survived his injuries. He has given information to the authorities which has led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean. The latter, according to the police, confessed that he made it a practice to kill trains found on their cars.

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MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Conviction of Train Wreckers Bodevig and Johnson—State Commission to Fight for Their Law-Jackson Judge Petitioned to Be Lenient.
Both Guilty of Conspiracy.
The second trial of John C. Bodevig and William H. Johnson in the United States District Court at Detroit resulted in a verdict of guilty against both defendants. They were tried for conspiring with others to obstruct the passing of the United States mails. On July 10, 1894, an express train was derailed two miles west of Battle Creek. One rail was found to have been moved and spiked fast a foot out of line. The fireman of the train was killed by the accident. After many sensational developments a number of men were arrested and the defendants in this case made damaging statements, which were used against them on the present trial. Their first trial was in connection with a man named Jewett. The latter was acquitted and the jury disagreed as to Bodevig and Johnson.

Hannah's Life in Peril.
Asa C. Cutler, a former trusted employee of the Hannan & Lay Company, was arrested at Traverse City late Friday night as he alighted from a train. He is charged with making threats against the life of Perry Hannah, senior member of the company, and Traverse City's millionaire merchant and founder of the city. Cutler was taken before Judge Brown and pleaded not guilty. The trouble between Cutler and Hannah dates back several years. Hannah was sworn out for Cutler last July and the local officers have been on the watch for him ever since. A few days ago he wrote Mr. Hannah that he was coming and expected some sort of arrangement to be made that would satisfy him. Mr. Hannah is one of the principal owners of the Hannan & Lay Company, and owns large building and property interests in Northern Michigan. He is the wealthiest man in Northern Michigan. He believes it is a blackmail scheme, but does not doubt that Cutler will execute his threats to destroy the company and does not secure the money he demands. Cutler was one time counted as one of the substantial citizens of the city and was respected and well thought of. His family connections are good.

What Does It Mean?
Charles Mallett, convicted twice at Jackson of the charge of criminally assaulting Mrs. Mary Dungee, was sentenced by Judge Peck to four years' imprisonment at the Jackson prison. Mallett was charged with robbing a highway robbery, and has been considered an incorrigible citizen for years, and this consideration, coupled with the heinousness of the crime, prompted the public to anticipate a long term of years as a sentence to be pronounced by the Court. But petitioners for leniency were filed, which promised a sentence of less than four years. One of the petitions was signed by 117 women, mostly married, and another included most of the business men of the city. The character of the petitions indicated, as Judge Peck said he had believed during both trials, that there were some real reasons for the crime. Mallett, however, and an open knife in his hand, but on the other hand, believed the verdict was warranted by the evidence. When sentence was pronounced Mallett stood motionless, and not a feature moved to indicate his opinion of the penalty.

To Kill Cows.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission proposes to make a stiff defense of the law under which it claims authority to slaughter cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis. Maxwell M. Fisher, aided by other wealthy Detroiters, retained the famous legal firm of Clegg, Clegg & Clegg, which have been condemned, after submission to the tuberculosis test by State Veterinarian Higgins. The case will be tried in the Wayne Circuit Court, and the sanitary board has been authorized to retain the services of Prof. Victor O. Vachon, of North Lewisburg, Ohio, the State's expert on the disease. The claim is to the condition of the cattle and the effect of their being permitted to live.

Short State Items.

Marshall's postoffice has been removed to more commodious quarters, for which the citizens are thankful.
A Mr. Ginnus, of Geneva, has lost two fine cows as the result of defective fences between his pasture and the corn-field.
Muskegon, once the lumber king city of the world, last week exported 1,375,000 feet of lumber and imported 2,400,000 feet.
There are eighty-nine saloons in Bay City, all of which excepting two have paid the State tax. The amount collected is \$42,556.07.
There is a convicted man in jail at Saginaw. He writes a pathetic letter to the poor director, showing how much misery has been caused by his drinking habits and declares that, at the age of 33, he intends to begin life anew. He asks Justice Peace to draw up a pledge binding him to refrain from liquor forever, and declares that, should he fall again, he desires no mercy from the Court. The officers will help him in his laudable determination.

By the Gift of \$5,000 from Jordan Downey of North Lewisburg, Ohio, the chapel of Adrian College has been provided with a raised floor, opera chairs have been put in, a gallery added, and the walls handsomely decorated. Mrs. F. R. Brierley, of Beaver Falls, Pa., donated a handsome carpet for the reception hall in the south hall. Dr. William Conrad Koenig, the new professor of Greek and Hebrew, is a graduate of Leipzig University, Germany. Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and German are all at the end of his tongue.

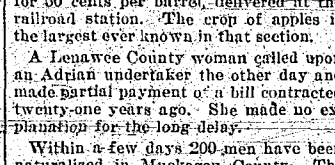
Henry Wolfman, the alleged criminal assassin, who escaped from Rogers City jail, was arrested near Topeka.

In the cities men are standing around the street corners, spending their time talking about the hard times and the inability to secure work, while in the country farmers are unable to secure sufficient help to care for their corn and apple crops. The out-of-work men in the cities, however, prefer to keep on their loafing instead of taking a train a few miles into the country and securing work which would pay them their board at least, if nothing more.

PROUD DAY FOR KNOX

GREAT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE COMMEMORATED.

Monument Unveiled in Honor of the Historic Event—Palmer and Dewey the Principal Orators—Exercises Held Under Auspices of the College.
The entire population of Galesburg, Ill., united Wednesday to commemorate history and exalt education. Thousands came from the surrounding country to witness the unveiling of a monument to the historic debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The unveiling of a bronze tablet, built into the walls of Knox College, to commemorate that event. Formal announcement of the establishment of the Abraham Lincoln School of Arts and Sciences in Knox College. Dedication of a monument to the soldier dead of Knox County. Finally, lest the day should seem too one-sided,



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Every single individual was in holiday attire and in holiday humor—a combination of barbed wire, circus day, county fair and graduation day spirit. The selling of official souvenirs, tin horns and campaign badges found a ready market. The crowd found the first outlet for its enthusiasm in the morning parade preceding the soldiers' monument dedication, and kept the supply steadily on tap until after the Knox lecture had pronounced the young football players from Parsons, Kan., in the afternoon. The ceremonies on the campus of Knox College, were, of course, the event of the day. The crowd commenced to gather at noon on the historic spot where "Honest Abe" and the "Little Giant" wrestled in debate thirty-eight years ago. Old Knox had put on festive garb. The college colors, purple and gold, were everywhere. Three significant dates were displayed on big banners—1837, the date Knox College was founded; 1858, the year of the debates; and 1906, the history of the college. The crowd had been told of the personal recollections of the men in the crowd.

John H. Finley, president of Knox College, presided. He is the youngest college president in America. Addresses were made by Dr. Nash, president of Lombard University, and Dr. Dewey, Senator Palmer and Robert T. Lincoln. The day should seem too one-sided,

too much given to the things that live mostly in the recollections of the old, the day closed in genuine college style with a football game.

This manifold, many-sided occasion sprang from the desire of old Knox College to emphasize its adherence to the doctrine that true education combines care for citizenship and patriotism. The veteran soldiers who had poured out their blood in expression of their patriotic creed joined hands in the endeavor. Men who lived in the days when the deeds commemorated were common to the youth of the country, and who knew with the knowledge that comes from personal contact, the emotions that ruled the nation's mind at that time, and the lesson of the past, and apply them to the future.

Other men, whose part it is to apply in the present the lessons of the past, joined their voices in the chorus. There was Clarence M. Dewey, strong in his knowledge of the history of the country great and superb in ability, to tell the story of that greatest struggle. There was Senator John M. Palmer, soldier and statesman, best qualified of all men in Illinois to throw the flashlight of personal experience upon the mighty struggle of four years ago, when two Illinoisans were the champions, the American people were the spectators, and the unity of the nation, the fate of the nation, was the ground of battle. There was Robert T. Lincoln, famous son of a world famous father, and there were the dozens who cheered on the fight in the old days, and the other dozens and scores who have given their lives since that time to putting into enduring form the decision then rendered. Nature smiled on the efforts of her children, and gave a perfect day, and a gorgeous setting, for their undertaking.

Galesburg, clothed in holiday garb. Every railroad brought in special train loads. Long lines of vehicles—carriages, buggies, family carriages and plain springless farm wagons—rolled over the country roads in seemingly endless streams. Each was piled high with old people, young people, babies and lunch baskets. Galesburg houses were crowded with people, and before 10 o'clock in the morning, thirty thousand people thronged the streets.

At a switch at Inlay, City a freight train broke in two and the rear part ran back on the main track. A freight from the west came rushing through, but the engineer stopped it within a few feet of the other train.

At Elkton Daniel Shad, a traveling man from Unionville, temporarily deranged, proclaimed upon the streets that he had "been called by God to let the people know that winter is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He afterwards grew violent and struck a section foreman over the head with an iron bar. He was handcuffed and taken home.

MINNESOTA BANDITS KILL TWO MEN

And Make Their Escape.

The delinquent bandits of the Minnesota Territory, who were committed at Sherburne, Minn., Wednesday by highwaymen who robbed the Bank of Sherburne of \$1,000. The affair was a terrible reminder of the great bank robbery at Northfield in 1876, in which the James and Younger boys were hanged. A highwayman named Thompson, one of whom looked like a more honest fellow along the main street on bicycles. They were both well dressed but were unshaven and travel-stained. No particular attention was paid to them, as Sherburne is a town of but 300 persons, most of them workingmen, and at that hour they were passing home to dinner.

The strangers loitered around the outskirts until nearly 1 o'clock. At that time they sauntered lazily down the street and stopped immediately in front of the bank of Sherburne. After a moment's talk they went into the bank, and the three men engaged Assistant Cashier George Thorburn in conversation. One of the desperadoes secured possession of a roll of bills containing about \$1,000. Thorburn tried to prevent the men from getting away with the money, when they whipped out their revolvers and began firing and at the same time retreating. One of the bullets struck Thorburn, causing almost instant death. The shooting within the bank aroused the town, and the citizens began running in that direction. The first man to reach the place was Olaf Ooster, a traveling salesman for the Wood Harvester Company of St. Paul. He was a desperado, fearing they would be captured, quickly turned their weapons upon him. He made a dash to grapple with them, but was not quick enough, as he was struck in the head and fell dead at their feet.

They ran down the street firing at random, while persons in the street hurried to take shelter. The bullets struck the blocks to some bushes where they had left their wheels. These they mounted and rode rapidly away toward the Iowa line, six miles to the south. Mayor C. E. Everett and the town marshal at once did all in their power to capture the bandits. Sheriff Hill of Marshall County organized a large posse of determined Sherburne men, which moved southward on horseback late in the afternoon. It is declared that if the men are captured they will be strung up to a limb of the first tree big enough to bear them. The men got away with the roll of money, about \$1,000, which they secured from the counter of the bank. Gov. Clough issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the capture of the robbers.

KITE FOR WEATHER BUREAU.
Experiments Being Made by Signal Service Officer Hulbert.
Edward F. Hulbert, of Detroit, connected with the United States weather

bureau, who has been making experiments for the purpose of getting wind variations at great elevations, has succeeded in producing a kite twelve feet high, having 132 square feet of sail. The frame is so shaped and placed that it bends readily in one direction and is braced rigidly in the other, so that a slight breeze will be obtained. The weight of the kite is three pounds and eight ounces, so distributed that it is balanced equally from a common center. The apparatus, resembling two diamond-shaped canister boxes joined by slender rods, with no tail, has been given its first test. A breeze of six miles an hour was raised, but it flew the kite nearly overhead, the angle being between 75 and 80 degrees and carrying only two feet of slack in 600 feet of line. The strain on the cord was between 50 and 100 pounds, too great to be held in the hands. It is Mr. Hulbert's intention to fly the kite with piano wire, and then to use in any kind of wind, and recording instruments will be sent up.

The United States Minister, Mr. Taylor, has declared to the Spanish Government that the United States is most favorably disposed towards Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast line, she is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for the island of Cuba.

Col. Pattie Watkins, of Ballington Booth's American Volunteers, has been married to Fred Lindsay, staff captain of the same organization in New York.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor.

Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor.

Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mahowater, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webster.

Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 555, F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. J. COVERTY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163.

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123.

Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.

Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.

Meets every Saturday evening. A. McKAY, Com.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

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F. E. WOLFE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office hours—10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store. Office hours—10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collects, conveys, pays, and takes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the railroad station, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and is open to the public. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine dining rooms for commercial parties.

TONY LARSON, Manager.

H. F. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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O. PALMIST, PUBLISHER.

BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

STAGE ROBBERS BUSY

SCENE OF OPERATIONS NOW IN NEW MEXICO.

Ride the Mail-Back and Then Steal the Horse—Germany-Takes Further Steps Unlucky to Interests of American Meat Packers.

Robbers Hold Up a Stage.

A dispatch from San Antonio, N. M., states that the United States mail coach which left there Thursday morning was held up in the afternoon by masked men forty miles out. The mail sack was cut open and rifled and the stage horses stolen. There were no passengers aboard. The coach was en route to White Oaks. The driver was left without coverings and walked eight miles back to the station, whence the alarm was sent to San Antonio. The west-bound coach from White Oaks is believed to have also been held up. It is thought the highwaymen are the same who held up the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad train west of Albuquerque a few days ago.

CANNED BEEF BARRED.

German Government Orders an Inspection on Importation.

According to "unofficial" though trustworthy information received at the Department of Agriculture, the prohibition of the importation of American dressed beef and live cattle into Germany by a new regulation which practically shuts out American canned beef from the German market. Canned beef was not included in the first prohibition and considerable quantities of it continued to be sent to the German ports. Recently, however, a new order was issued requiring that all canned beef should be inspected. As compliance with this requirement means the opening of the cans containing the meat, the order is a practical prohibition. The matter has been the subject of a long correspondence conducted on behalf of this Government by the State Department, thus far without any apparent disposition on the part of Germany to yield.

STRIKE ENDS.

Canadian Pacific Operators to Be Reappointed.

The operators' strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is over. The strikers, with the exception of those who have committed acts of violence, are to be reinstated. The exact terms of settlement are not known. A committee of conciliation composed of employees of different branches of the Canadian Pacific arrived in Montreal, Quebec, from different parts of the Dominion in connection with the settlement of the strike. The committee, which was headed by the General Manager, Tait, received them, and they reached an amicable conclusion, as stated.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS HURT.

Platform in Ottawa, Ont., Gives Way Under the Crowd's Weight.

Thursday afternoon, while the delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention at Ottawa, Ontario, were waiting for the doors of the opera house to open, the platform on the east side gave way, precipitating several hundred persons to the ground below. A distance of over twelve feet. Numerous persons were injured, several severely. One woman, the mother-in-law of Mayor Boothwick, being so severely hurt that she had to be carried home in a cab and medical aid summoned.

DAYS EQUAL THE YEAR.

Important Facts Discovered About the Planets Mercury and Venus.

A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., observes: Flagstaff, Ariz., announces that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus each turns once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, making the day just equal to the year on those planets. They find, further, that Venus is not covered with clouds as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

GAMBLERS BEATEN TO DEATH.

Full Blooded Indians Wreak Summary Vengeance Upon Them.

The third quarterly payment to the Osage Indians, consisting of over \$100,000, is being paid. Reports at Perry, O. T., are that hundreds of gamblers are at Pawhuska and that the few marshals are powerless to prevent depredations. Two gamblers, John and George, headed a gang of full-blooded Indians Tuesday night and the men ran the gamblers out of town, and it is reported, beat them to death on Turkey Creek.

RED HOT WAR.

Cubans Apply the Torch to Grant Estates.

Advices from Cuba state that the insurgents have burned the magnificent tobacco and sugar estates of Santa Rosa in Matanzas, which cost over \$1,000,000 and belonged to Miguel Grau, a hero of the war. The insurgents have burned the tobacco and sugar estates of Maria Donato at Cienfuegos and of Puerto at Carvajal, Matanzas. Estimated loss, \$500,000.

Work of Fire Fights.

The great fire at Guaymas, Sonora, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Some arrests have been made. Many people lost their lives during the conflagration and losses are now estimated at \$500,000. The population is furious and is demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty.

He Has Lived a Full Century.

Jabez Chapman, of Gilead, Pa., celebrated his one hundredth birthday Friday, and the event was made the occasion of a public holiday in the village. Delegations from all over Erie County called upon the old gentleman and tendered him an elegant testimonial.

Monroe Boles Killed by B. F. Cade.

Monroe Boles of Richmond, Mo., was shot and killed at Kansas City, by his cousin, B. F. Cade, of Richmond, growing out of a disagreement over a string of race horses.

Important Postul Law Ruling.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order prohibiting the use of "Please send out" being written on the wrappers of third-class mail matter. Such notices will make the matter first-class. "Personal" or "To be called-for" are deemed a part of the address.

Frank Order Is Issued.

The postoffice department has issued a frank order against Gordy & Co. and Gordon & J. Gordy, 401 Anderson street, Allegheny, Pa. The firm advertised the sale of a photographic outfit and promised profitable employment to purchasers.

RUSSIA'S HAND IN IT.

Porte Won't Allow American Cruiser to Leave the Straits.

It was semi-officially announced in Constantinople Wednesday that the Turkish Government, after weighing the matter over and consulting with certain advisers, has come to the decision not to admit the United States cruiser Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and, therefore, she will not be allowed to leave the straits of the United States in these waters. The Porte, it is added, has also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland, which comprises also proposed to have a ship stationed in the Bosphorus as a guardship and to furnish men to guard the legations in case of emergency. It should be added, however, that the United States Government is not known to have presented through its minister, Mr. Terrell, a formal demand for the passage of the Bancroft or any other United States warship through the Straits of the Dardanelles, and it is recalled that the Turkish Government has agreed to have a guardship in the Bosphorus. The exact ground upon which the Turkish Government takes its stand in this case is not stated, but it is known in official circles that Russia has objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of United States, Greek and Dutch guardships. The objections to the presence of the extra guardships are said, according to general report, to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not party to that agreement, and that, therefore, the United States cannot be allowed to send a warship to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

DIES IN A WITNESS-BOX.

Chicago Man Drops Dead While Giving His Testimony.

Clifford B. Eversham, of Chicago, manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Oscar M. Stone and James S. Turner, who were accused of tapping the wires of the Western Union Company. Mr. Eversham was the most important witness of the State, and was the first witness called. "What is your name?" asked Attorney Holt. "Clifford B. Eversham," replied the witness in a tone of voice which gave no intimation that there was anything wrong. "What is your occupation?" continued the attorney. "I am manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Company." The last words of the sentence were not distinguishable. The witness was seen to sway for a moment in his chair, and then he fell forward limp and unconscious upon the rail of the stenographer's desk. He was dead an hour later. Heart disease was said to have been the cause. Great confusion prevailed in the court room, and Judge Tutill adjourned court for the day.

CANNON FOR LEADVILLE.

Gen. Brooks Will Place Heavy Guns on Carbonate Hill.

Gen. Brooks and his officers have practically decided to make provision for defending the endangered Leadville mines by placing cannon on Carbonate hill, which commands most of them. The next object of attack is further east, where a mine is pretty well understood to be the great pumping plant of the Maid of Erin mine, which drains the Mahala, Emmet and Mariah mines, which are now resuming work, as well as many others. The pumps belong to Smith & Moffat, and the mine is owned by the three other mines named. If these pumps were crippled the ruin of the mines by water would reduce the normal production of the camp fully one-third.

BOY FIRED THE SCHOOL.

Young Choctaw, Enraged at Refusal to Permit Him to Leave.

Supt. Jettie, of the Spencer Academy, Anders, L. T., has succeeded in getting all the houses and ashes of the four Choctaw boys who were burned in the flames of the academy Saturday night, and has buried them. It has been ascertained that one of the students set the building on fire so that he could go home. The boy accused of the incendiaryism is a half-breed Choctaw about 19 years old.

As vs. Teeth.

There was a gruesome death near Hineley, Ohio, Saturday.

Nearly twenty years ago there appeared in Hineley a stranger of whom nothing was known beyond the name which he gave, Bernard Shumaker, and with him came a big St. Bernard dog, which was his inseparable companion. The stranger took up his abode in an old hotel which he rented in the outskirts of the hamlet. The living place of the old man gradually became surrounded with an air of mystery, and the place came to be regarded with superstition and fear. The mysterious dweller rarely visited the village, and then only for the necessities of life, which he secured to have plenty of money to pay for. The old man had not been seen for some time, and an investigation was begun. When the door to the hut was broken in the old man was found lying dead, chained to a post, the condition of the body telling of a terrible struggle, which the doctors have ascribed to hydrophobia. Just outside the hotel was found the dog. The beast's death had been caused by an ax wound in the head. The supposition is that the brute went mad and bit his master. The old man, realizing that death was inevitable, had locked himself in when he felt the madness coming, chained himself fast, locked his fetters with a padlock, and threw the key away. Buried under the floor of the hotel was found \$13,000 in gold. There was nothing that could shed light on the mysteries of his life.

Many Cars Looted.

By sailing from Los Angeles and shipping him in a car as a "household" goods, a gang of thieves plundered the railroads centering in Chicago for a year. Tuesday night three members of the gang were arrested and the story of the clever thieves made public. The booty secured by the gang amounts to many thousands of dollars. Capt. Elliott's men are on the track of three other members of the gang, whose business it was to dispose of the stolen goods. Two or three merchants who handled the stuff, knowing it to be stolen property, will be arrested. This gang of car thieves did not break the seals of freight cars and throw out boxes of merchandise like the ordinary robber. The boxed-up thief would liberate himself, fill his late prison with goods stolen from the car, cut a hole in the floor to make his escape, and then telegraph for the return of his plunder by express to Chicago. It was by tracing the lost boxes from Chicago to Chicago that detectives were enabled to recover \$800 worth of boots and shoes, and to arrest the three men engaged in the robbery.

Love Led to Murder.

Reports from Atoka, Mo., say that a young woman of that place has been arrested for the horrible murder of Mrs. John Baunley near there. It is said that she was in love with Mr. Baunley, and is supposed to have murdered the woman out of jealousy. The girl is now in the hands of the law, and the husband of the murdered woman is being tracked by bloodhounds, and when confronted is said to have broken down and confessed.

Discovered and Dead.

George J. Marsh, for more than a quarter of a century the trusted treasurer of

the Cape Ann Savings Bank, shot himself

at his summer home at Annisquam, Mass., Thursday. It is believed that the suicide of Mr. Marsh was caused by the loss of the Cape Ann Savings Bank, the fault of the amount of \$100,000. The trouble was not in his accounts at the bank, for the commissioner examined them Wednesday, but the shortage is in the various trust funds and estates of which he was custodian. At a regular meeting of the trustees Wednesday the secretary of the bank, Mr. Marsh, advised the board, and promised to produce them Thursday. After the finding of the body the trustees turned to look for the desired securities in the vaults of the bank. There were securities there, but by no means the amount which was expected. The missing securities were the Cape Ann Hospital fund of \$200,000, the funds of the Gilbert House of \$15,000, and the residuary fund of the Gilbert estate about \$5,000. Marsh was trustee of the B. R. Hough estate and many other private properties, and no one knows what the shortage will be. It is stated that a good authority that it will be above rather than under \$100,000. The bondsmen in the trust estate will lose largely, but none enough to be financially embarrassed.

MORE TO DIE.

San Francisco Highlanders Renew Their Killings.

The highlander "gangs" of Chinatown are again in evidence at San Francisco, and as a result Lee Ah Nee and Ah Chung, two members of the Bo-Lung Tong, were assassinated Wednesday night, presumably by hatched men of the Bo-Lung Tong in revenge for the death of Lee Ti, a member of the latter society, who was mysteriously murdered on the night of July 18 last. Ah Nee was shot down in the hallway of a Chinese lodging house, just before midnight. Ah Chung was shot in the street. The police were looking for the murderers. Ah Chung was killed on Pacific street, supposedly by Lee Lou, who was captured in the vicinity while in the act of concealing a freshly-discharged revolver. How Fook and How Tung, both members of the Bo-Lung Tong, have been arrested. A prominent Chinaman who called at the Receiving Hospital to see Ah Chung remarked, when informed that his friend was dead: "Lots more be killed; fight now." It is believed that the efforts now making to reunite the Six Companies will result in many fresh victims. The various societies, having enjoyed commercial freedom, will never return to their former state of bondage.

TRILBY'S AUTHOR DEAD.

The End Was Painful and Was Not Unexpected.

Trilby's author is no more. George Du Maurier died at 2:30 Thursday morning at his London home. His end was painful and was not unexpected. He had been suffering from a long illness. The illness of Mr. Du Maurier was pathetic in the extreme. For days he has been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with his friends regarding his will. Upon one occasion a friend at the dying man's bedside referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and Mr. Du Maurier replied: "Yes, it has been successful, but the popularity has killed me at last." One of Du Maurier's friends, who was present at his death, said: "He died almost as tragically as Swengali." At the zenith of Trilby's fame, Swengali became a victim of an affection of the heart, and Du Maurier has gone the same way. At the zenith of his popularity the author has succumbed to the heart trouble from which he always suffered, his suffering being accentuated by the constant succession of exciting incidents in which the writing of a book and the life of a writer are blended.

Murdered in a Bank.

Two masked men walked in to the Sherburne, Minn., bank Wednesday afternoon, without uttering a word shot Assistant Cashier Thorburn and J. A. Oester, a traveling agent of the latter. A Wood Harvester Company, Thorburn died two hours later. Oester was killed instantly. Their murderers escaped on bicycles with \$1,000 as the price of the lives they had taken so wantonly.

Killed for a Few Cents.

At Abbeville, S. C., Willage Malone, 14 years old, went with a shotgun to a colored woman, Mattie Helman, who owed him 25 cents, and told her he would shoot her if she did not pay him. She replied that she had no money and he would have to shoot. Thereupon he leveled the gun and emptied both barrels into her head, killing her. He is in jail.

Chili Fears a Crisis.

The Chilean Minister of Finance held a long conference with the managers of the banks and the heads of important business houses with a view of devising means to stay the commercial crisis which is imminent. Many foreign bank managers urged that the measures adopted by the Government to restore normal financial conditions were wholly inadequate.

Sevill Speaks Out.

Arthur J. Sevill, Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States, made public his list of acceptance Tuesday night from Bath, Me.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, far to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 80c per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to 4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

HOW THE NEW TEACHER CONQUERED THE SCHOOL.

Conspiracy of the Sprowler to Drive the Teacher from the Township—Captured the Majority of Them with Dancing and Fiddling.

"Bill Sprowler, 'entire'!" The Sprowler boys were the leading spirits in Hickory Ridge township and what they decided on in local affairs was generally the law. "Bill" Sprowler had never been called "Willie" at any stage of his interesting career. He had always been an "ornery cuss," according to some of the neighbors, but there were none of the younger generation who ever found it convenient to tell him so. Bill was about 5 feet 10

in height, weighing about 165 pounds, and "fit" (turbidly when riled) according to local gossip. He did not understand the art of "putting up his props," but he could "rattle" like a professional, and if he got an adversary down he "chewed him" usually "until the feller hollered." The "stand-up" and knock-down fight was a rare occurrence in that district. The battles partook of a primal spirit and the well-established and common usage as against a combatant was "to get him down and chew him till he hollers."

Nancy Was a Belle.

"Ike" and "Link" Sprowler were not so aggressive as "Bill," but they were his faithful adherents and as a trio they nearly ran the district. Besides, there was Nancy Sprowler. She was the prettiest girl, the best housewife and the most graceful dancer in the settlement and was only 17 at that. "Nancy," as her folks called her, had tawny brown eyes and yellow hair and was just about to finish her education by going to the summer term of school, commencing on the first day of June and ending Sept. 1.

The Test of Strength.

The teacher was a trifle late and Nancy Sprowler and two of the older girls met him and explained that the school was locked. The boys had gone inside, slipped the bolt on the door, nailed down the windows on the inside, all but one, crept out of this window and nailed it down on the outside. The plan was to jump the teacher when he came up to inquire or remonstrate at their conduct. The teacher walked back to the woodshed, picked up a stout stick lying there, and crawled under the schoolhouse. With this thick piece of oak he got a purchase under a loose plank on the platform—just behind his desk—and upended it with a strong effort. Another plank went the way of the first, and he crept into the schoolhouse. His face was streaked with perspiration and dust, but he washed it in a basin of water before unbolting the school

HE CRAWLED UNDER THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

door. As he threw back the door he called out in a commanding voice, "School is open." There was something in his voice that brought the plotters off the fence and into the schoolhouse in double-quick order, although Bill and his brothers were the last to obey. Their calculations had been upset, and they did not take the precaution to provide for such a contingency.

A Rattler Diversion.

But in every scholar's breast there was a sense of impending conflict. When they had all seated themselves the teacher proceeded, with the lessons as usual, but he kept walking about a great deal up and down the aisles, and it puzzled the conspirators considerably to know what that meant.

Another Rattler Diversion.

At recess the scholars fled outdoors, some few starting a game of "shinny" and others lounging around and whispering mysteriously. In front of the schoolhouse, across the narrow, dusty road, lay the virgin prairie. Bill Sprowler and a few of the bigger boys wandered across to the sunbaked grass and began to talk together. Another boy from the schoolyard came over to join them, walking diagonally across the grass to where the crowd stood. He had not gone more than two steps from the road when he gave a cry and sprang to one side. A dark, whiplike shape dropped to the grass and he leaped. It was a rattlesnake, and at his cry everyone from the schoolyard, teacher and all, came running to learn the cause. Now there was just one thing Bill Sprowler was afraid of and that was a rattlesnake.

Another Rattler Diversion.

Bill got away and joined in a game of "snappy." All the small boys were as white as a ghost. But as the snake's head quivered helplessly in the dust so helplessly lay the spirit of revolt in the breast of every one of the conspirators.

There was a man who dared.

At one stroke he had disarmed their entire forces and the boys looked on him as a hero. When school took up after recess Bill Sprowler got up and said: "Mr. Clarke, I'd like to say a few words to you and to the school."

The teacher said pleasantly, "What is it, William?"

William, who was somewhat disconcerted by being addressed in two syllables, said rather stammeringly: "Well, you're the first man in Hickory Ridge to snap a rattler's head off. Some of us was going to try to lick you, but I reckon it's lucky for us we didn't try it. Pap's going to give a dance Saturday night, and I give you now an invite to come. I can help you feller here that ever tries to make trouble while you're teacher."

"Thank you, William," said the teacher. "I'll be glad to come."

William "clapped up" two of the boys pretty badly for not calling him "Bill" the next week.

He Became a Hero.

The new teacher was the hero of Hickory Ridge that day on. He explained that to do the trick successfully with a rattlesnake you must think it is a blue racer, or a bullsnake, on a big garter snake, and then it was plain sailing. But the ridge folks would grin and say "I reckon" at this theory.

The dance came off and was a success.

Nancy and the teacher were the shining lights, and the teacher's jig steps at "balance all" were the admiration of everybody. At the end of the term the Sprowler farm was all agog one Sunday morning and a long procession went to town and fetched up the Presbyterian church.

When the excitement was over

Nancy was Mrs. Clarke, and Bill Sprowler was proud of the fact. Even now he will say: "My brother-in-law, there's a fellow for ye; he's a turrible feller, anyway."

WASHINGTON'S LINE.

Friendship Never Influenced His Selection of Official Assistants.

"The line between public duty and private friendship is practically such a thin one that many transgress it. Few men, when called to administer public affairs, ever think of initiating the Athenian Cleon, who, on becoming the executive of the city, told his friends that he should induce him to act with partiality. If he had renounced his passions, as well as his friends, he would have provided a successful administrator."

George Washington, when he became

President of the United States, did not renounce his friends, but he did not permit their friendship to sway him ever so slightly from the path of public duty. A gentleman, an intimate friend who for seven years had been the general's associate in war, and was at all times welcomed as a guest at the President's table, applied for a lucrative office.

Another gentleman, who had made

himself conspicuous as a political opponent of Washington, was also an applicant for the same office. He had, however, every qualification for the position—integrity, skill in business and ability to do prompt and continuous service.

Every one, on learning of the two

applicants, said, "Why, that man has no chance! He's one of the President's most earnest opponents, and he hasn't a single testimonial from any one of importance. Besides, he is opposed by the President's favorite!"

"They judged Washington altogether

by ordinary standards. When the appointment was announced, the name, not of the President's friend, but of his opponent appeared. A mutual friend, who had interested himself in the favorite's application, ventured to inquire of the President the reason for this action.

"My friend," said Washington, "I

receive with cordiality. I enjoy him at my table, and I give unto him my hearty friendship. But good man as he is, he is not a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do with the appointment. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do my friend any kindness in my power, but as President of the United States I can do nothing for him."

The anecdote is an old story, but

because it is old it marks a far-off point of departure. Public merit has drifted far away from Washington's line, which marked for him the distinction between public duty and private friendship—Youtli's Companion.

Philosophy.

I would be human—tolling like the rest, With tender, human heart-beats in my breast. I do not know; I think he conquers all who wins content. Take what you may Of proffered good; accept life as it stands And make the most of its swift-fleeting days.

The sweetest cadence of household tones,

Are better than the crowns of the great; And high; For to live on pride is to feed on stones. In counting off our life By harvest moons, the checkered, tollsome Show in their record more of peace than strife. More joy than sorrow, more of smiles than tears.

The Highest of All.

In real friendship there is always the blotting of soul to soul, the exchange of heart for heart. The highest of all examples of friendship is to be found in Jesus, and His behavior is the mirror in which all true friendship must see and measure itself.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for October 18.

Golden Text.—"Them that honor me I will honor, but they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."—I. Sam., 2:30. Solomon's "Wealth and Wisdom" is the subject of this lesson, which is found in I. Kings, 4:25-34. Solomon early manifested the wisdom for which he had prayed in the dream described in the previous lesson. He also became possessed of immense wealth, through the natural resources of his kingdom, whose resources must have been vast. The lesson describes his wealth and wisdom, which surpassed that of any other Hebrew monarch.

Explanatory.

"Judah and Israel." Of course the passage was written after the division of the kingdom, which took place in Rehoboam's time—"every man under his vine and under his fig tree." Indicating peace and individual liberty. See Mic., 4:4; also Isa., 30:16 and Zech., 3:10—"From Dan even to Beersheba." Dan, on the headwaters of the Jordan, not far south of Mount Hermon, and Beersheba, forty miles southwest of Hebron, were the northern and southern limits of the land of Canaan. See I. Sam., 3:20, II. Sam., 24:15, etc.

"Forty thousand stalls of horses," II.

Chron., 9:25 gives 4,000, which may be the correct figure.

"The prominence here given to provisions

for the royal household is in accordance with eastern ideas of wealth. In the Arabian Nights, it is to be remembered, luxurious feasts are always an accompaniment of wealth. Numerous banquet scenes are pictured on the Egyptian monuments.

"Dromedaries" revised edition, "swift

steeds." The word occurs in Esther 8:10, 14, for swift horses; probably a special breed.

"Largeness of heart." Not what we

mean by the phrase, but rather, broad-mindedness, vigor of intellect.

"The children of the east country" the

sages of the desert, whose works have not come down to us, and perhaps also those of Babylonian—"AH" the wisdom of Egypt. Egypt was a large wisdom literature. A familiar example is the proverbs of Proth-Hotep, which have been translated into English from a papyrus in the Berlin museum.

"Wiser than all men; than Ethan the

Ezrahite," etc.; who these wise men were is not known. The names, however, suggest the fact, obvious but often forgotten, that the notion of Hebrew literature which we have in the Old Testament is only a fragment

BOY ORATOR'S METHOD OF FIX-
ING THE PRICES.

Mr. Bryan recently said, in one of his free coinage speeches in Kentucky, that free coinage of silver "would establish

THE MEANING OF FREE SILVER.
Method Used, by Moses H. Cone to Show

to say only a word. Don't mistake the phrase "free silver" for the free coinage of silver. There is a vast difference between free silver and the free coinage of silver. Free silver might possibly mean that it would be easy for you to get that money now spent, but free coinage of silver would not be a help to you unless you have bullion. When it comes to the coinage of potatoes, and lumber

DOUBLE-DEALING SEWALL.

He Demands Gold in Payment for Tim-

I've been thinkin' this thing over, and been
readin' every line
What the yellow folks has written, and at

or issued by the Government will open the factories. The "boy orator" fails to comprehend the fact that money is a tool to facilitate exchange or the production and distribution of products; and that it is not the multiplication of tools that makes business, any more than the multiplication of hay racks makes hay. Given the grass to be cut and there will always be found a sufficient number

DEPEW CALLS BRYAN DOWN.

greatest prosperity under protection,
while 1892, when the McKinley law was
in operation, was the banner year of

--A few days ago a young otter was captured by an angler in a very curious manner. Mr. Brown of Sutton, England, was fishing near Gaster, when he hooked what he believed at first to be a large fish. To his surprise, he found he had taken an otter. He succeeded in bringing it to bank.

FASHION THIS SEASON SHOWS

Dame Fashion's Fancies.
New York correspondence.

IGNORING THE "RULE OF THUMB."

When the sleeve puffs are almost
entirely or are pushed away up to
the shoulder, no change is made in
the waist outline, which is left to be
as slender as it ever was. An exam-
ple of this is shown in the second
sketch, which presents a stylish dress

In side view this hat would be sure to attract attention because of its pronounced forward tilt. It is not shown.

ing shown to match the tulle ball gowns to be worn this winter. Many of these look like little hennets, said

soft finish of chiffon of the color of the skirt. Over-draping with chiffon will hold all through the season; indeed, chiffon is if anything more in vogue than ever.

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Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

The wolf in the fable blamed the

the silverite wolves who are howling

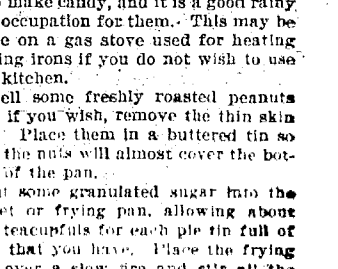
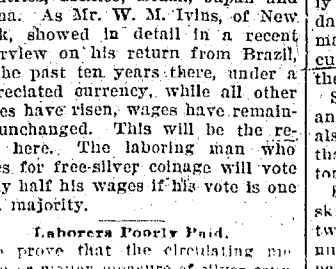
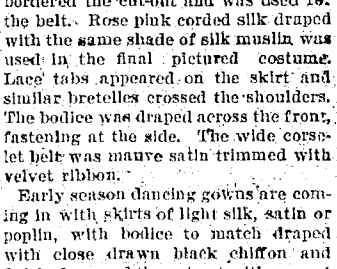
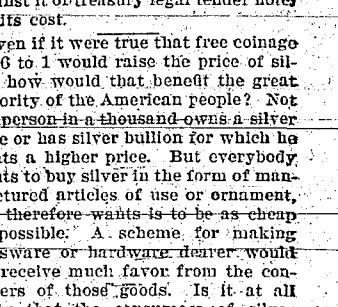
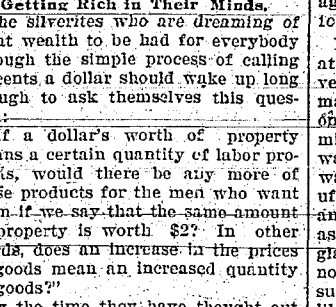
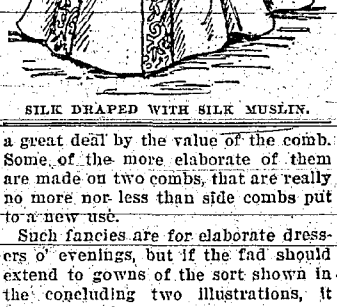
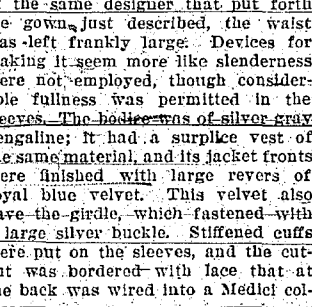
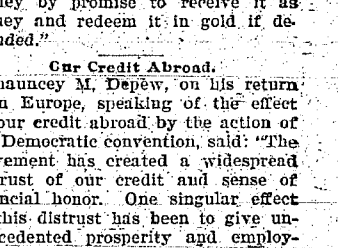
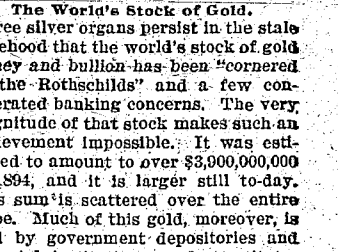
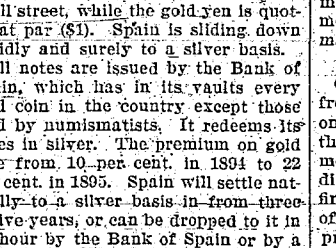
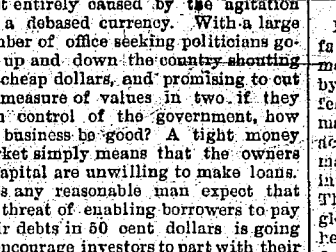
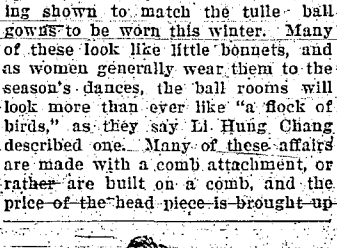
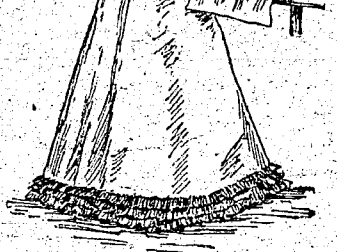
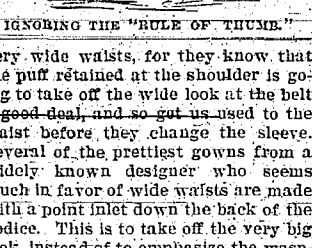
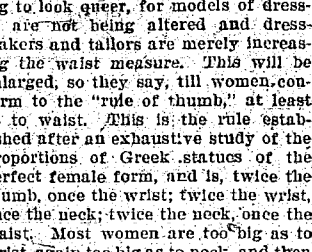
ll street, while the gold yen is quot-
at par (\$1). Spain is sliding down
idly and surely to a silver basis.

has some very significant symptomatic relation with their slow progress and poverty, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that wages of low and laborers are poorly paid in every free silver country on earth, while wages are higher and laborers are independent in all gold-standard

the question of free coinage plain-
in the following: "Many people in-

they by promise to receive it as
they and redeem it in gold if de-
manded."

until the sugar is melted, then
it over the nuts. No water must
be added. In melting the sugar turns
brown, but if it is constantly stirred
it will not burn. Set the pans out doors
in a shallow basin of cold water to
cool and you will have delicious crisp
butterscotch candy.



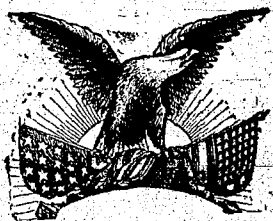
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,

— OF OHIO —

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of

NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,

HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.

For Lieutenant Governor,

THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For Treasurer,

GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.

For Auditor General,

ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Commis'r. of Land Office,

WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.

For Attorney General,

FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,

JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.

For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,

JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

For Congressmen, 10th Dist.,

R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.

For State Sen. at:

GEO. A. PRESCOTT, of Isosco Co.

Representative, Alpena District,

H. K. GUSTIN, of Alpena County.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,

JOHN J. COVENTRY.

For Sheriff,

WILLIAM S. CHALKER.

For Treasurer,

JOHN HANNA.

For Clerk,

WILLIAM G. MARSH.

For Register of Deeds,

WILLIAM WOODBURN.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

OSCAR PALMER.

For Circuit Commissioner,

OSCAR PALMER.

For Surveyor,

WILLIAM BLANSHAN.

For Coroners,

CHARLES F. KELLY.

WILLIAM M. WOODWORTH.

When Ryan spreads himself over

the state of Michigan let him make

a note of the mills and factories he

helped to cripple and close down.

"Forgive us our debts or permit us

to pay them in fifty-cent silver dol-

lars," is now suggested as an addition

to the Lord's prayer for the use of all

pious Popocrats.

Mr. Sewall has now been detected

in inserting clauses in the freight con-

tracts of his ships that payment must

be made in American gold or its

equivalent. Now let Mr. Sewall

down and Mr. Watson step up. The

Nebraska cyclone howler must not be

tied to a cross of gold.—American

Tribune.

In March 1889, when Mr. Harrison

took possession of the White House,

the interest bearing debt amounted

to \$844,106,220, and there was \$266,

404,441 cash in the Treasury. In

March 1893, when President Harrison

turned over the White House to

Mr. Cleveland he had reduced the

interest-bearing debt to \$585,034,200,

and he left \$124,128,089 cash in the

Treasury. Since then the interest-

bearing debt has been increased

under Mr. Cleveland over two hun-

dred and sixty millions of dollars.

"In making his quotations from the great men of the past, Mr. Bryan is careful to skip Grant, who said in his first message as President: 'Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far to strengthen our public credit, which ought to be the best in the world.'—Globe Democrat.

Additional Locals.

Messrs McKay and Williams started down the river, trapping, to-day, and expect to be gone several weeks.

We were glad to shake hands with Christ. Range, who returned from his trip to England last Friday morning, hale and hearty. He reports a very enjoyable time, but says there is no place like home.

LOST—A medium sized red cow, hipped on right side, horns turned in, about 9 years old. Send word or bring cow and get paid to.

J. C. BURTON.

John C. B. Frantz started with his family for Summertown, Tennessee, last Monday. We are sorry to lose a good citizen, but he had concluded that his health would no longer stand the rigors of our winters. The AV-ALANCHE will follow him to his new home and wish him success.

J. C. Hanson will be home the last of the week. He reports politics as red hot in Indiana, but that his old regiment had a grand reunion. Mr. Hanson was presented with a fine gold headed cane, by the boys, in appreciation of his services as secretary and later as president of the association.

Mrs. F. Barber, of Center Plains, was in town Tuesday, for family supplies and implement repairs. Frank is too busy to run to town or talk politics. He has in 28 acres of fine looking wheat and 12 of rye, and is improving the fine weather in plowing for spring crops. He is a hustling and successful farmer.

R. B. Taylor, the erratic green-back-populist-free silver orator, of Bay City, addressed a fair sized audience at the Court house, last Friday evening, pleasing the populist portion more than any one else. If this is a campaign of education, Mr. Taylor will make no voters for the ticket for which he talks. His arguments are "stale, flat and unprofitable."

About 200 republican men and women took a special train last Friday evening, to attend the republican rally at Frederic. About a hundred torch bearers formed in line, and after a brief parade all assembled at town hall, which was not half large enough for the assemblage, and listened to a stirring address by Hon. Wm. A. Norton, of St. John's. The meeting was presided over by C. F. Kelley, chairman of the township committee, and the music by the Grayling Glee Club was warmly applauded.

Frederic will remember the demonstration as the largest ever held there. Last Saturday evening saw our Court house again crowded, and large numbers who could not gain admission, who went there to listen to Hon. Wm. A. Norton, on the political issues of the day from a republican standpoint. Mr. Norton is an easy, fluent speaker, clean in expression, and sound in argument, replete with telling illustrations, which held the throng in close attention. R. D. Conline, Chairman of the county committee, presided, and the Grayling Glee Club furnished the music, which was loudly endorsed. The meeting was a grand success, and ended in cheers for McKinley, Crump, Pingree and the speaker. There was a fine torchlight procession in advance of the meeting.

Estray Notice.

Estrayed from my premises, a two year old Jersey heifer, black tips to the horns, black tongue, black switch on the tail, and both ears cropped. I will pay for information leading to her recovery.

S. GORTON.

Luzerne, Mich.

How a Deaf and Blind Girl Talks.

The hundreds of personal friends of Helen Keller, the totally blind and totally deaf girl, whose development and whose attainments are nothing short of marvelous, and the tens of thousands who have become interested in her, will be pleased to learn of the remarkable progress she has been making within the last year. Not only does she use her voice constantly in communicating with those about her, but she has reached that stage where those who wish to talk with her speak to her as they would to any one, in full possession of all his senses. Miss Keller no longer uses her fingers to talk to others. She uses them now in conversation simply to listen to others who speak to her. By placing her fingers on the lips and throat of those who are talking to her, she not only almost instantly "hears" words that are difficult to pronounce clearly, but she is also enabled to detect the various shadings of vowel sounds that many persons, even with a keenly developed ear, cannot pronounce after a teacher.—From Demorest's Magazine for October.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

SOME OF THE DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN UTTERANCES.

Long Array of Things Omitted from the Democratic Program—Resolutions—Sentiments—No Declaration of Foreign Policy.

While the tariff and financial planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms respectively have a large share of the public attention, there are certain other differences between them that ought not to be overlooked. The presence of a large Populist, and even anarchist, element in the Chicago convention was noted at the time, and had its influence in dictating the platform and making the nominations. It found plain expression in the following paragraph of the platform adopted:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners."

The plain intent of this is to deny to the general government the right to protect its own fixed property or its postal service when interstate commerce is impeded by riots. It is simply a reflection of Governor Altgeld's protest against the use of government troops to protect the mails and public property at the time of the Chicago strike riots, after Altgeld himself had shown his incapacity to deal with the mob, and when not only the railroad and government property, but the city itself was in danger.

The same hostility to the constitutional and orderly conduct of public affairs is found in the covert threat, found in the Chicago platform, to reorganize the supreme court, after disavowing the decision of the supreme court on the income tax; the platform, continues: "We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid."

This means nothing less than that the men who made the platform propose, if they come into power, to force resignations from the present bench and to fill the vacancies with judges appointed with a special view to overturning the income tax decision, or else to accomplish the same purpose by increasing the number of judges, the new ones to be appointed with the same design. In either case, the purpose is essentially revolutionary in its character.

The omissions of the Democratic platform are hardly less offensive to the patriotic voter than its utterances. With the exception of a single mild sentence of sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence, it has not a single word upon our foreign relations, nothing about the Hawaiian affairs which the present administration so badly bungled; nothing about the attempted aggressions in Venezuela; nothing about the application of the Monroe doctrine to that affair; nothing about our interests in Nicaragua and the West Indies.

The Republican platform, on the other hand, reasserts the Monroe doctrine to its full extent, and reaffirms the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in cases of European encroachment. It gives generous expression of sympathy to the Cubans, in their determined contest for liberty, and declares that the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island. It declares that the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and that by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a much needed naval station in the West Indies. Finally, referring to the destruction of American property in Armenia, it declares that there and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected, at every hazard and at any cost. The one platform, as if ashamed of the cowardly and unpatriotic policy of the present administration, is almost absolutely silent on foreign affairs. The other gives clear enunciation of our claims and demands as a self-respecting power among the nations of the earth.

The Republican platform also declares in favor of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, for the continued enlargement of our navy, and for a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses, for a free and unrestricted harbor for every American citizen, with a fair count of the barge, thus cast favors a national board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce, favors an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and denounces the uncivilized and barbarous practice of lynching.

Upon all these questions of internal administration the Democratic platform is entirely silent. That platform is, in fact, so much taken up with the advocacy of a false system of finance and the denunciation of accumulated wealth, that it has little space for declarations in respect to good government.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures It, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

We have received

A Complete Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps &c.,

Which we will sell at astonishingly low prices.

No Shoddy, all honest goods.

It will be to your interest to call and examine our complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours for Bargains

H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

UNHEEDED WARNING.

Past Experiences Should Have Taught the People Better.

When the voters in 1892 listened to the siren voices of Democratic orators, promising better times and an enlarged foreign trade from the adoption of "tariff reform" measures, they went against the warnings of history, as well as against the soundest principles of political economy. Experiences under the low tariffs of 1816, 1833 and 1846 were all against them. In reference to the latter President Fillmore, in his message to congress in December, 1851, said:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$65,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontrovertibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

These words were uttered as historical fact of the effect which the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 by the free trade tariff of 1846 had upon the agricultural industry of the country. They can now be quoted with larger figures, as historical of the effect which the repeal of the McKinley tariff of 1890, by the Wilson tariff of 1894, had upon the same class of industries.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, which was the first full year under the McKinley tariff, the exports of agricultural products amounted to \$93,328,232. In 1895, which was the first full year under the Wilson tariff, they were \$53,215,317, a falling off of \$40,112,915, or about 30 per cent.

A return to protection and reciprocity is needed to bring back the figures of 1892.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Senators Jones and Stewart Experience a Change of Heart.

Here is what Senator Jones, of Nevada, one of the ablest of the present advocates of a silver standard, said on the subject in 1874:

"I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."

Here is what Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the most intolerant of the present advocates of the silver standard, said in the same year:

"I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold."

Here is what the Chicago platform, which both senators now support, says: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Senators Jones and Stewart were not large owners in silver mines in 1874. They are large owners in such mines now. Does this account for their change of attitude? If so what weight should their present utterances have with the public?

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of its function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says: "that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into a hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and seeing lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

THE WORKINGMAN.

Suppose He Lived in Mexico, Under the Silver Standard.

There are 24 gold standard countries in the world, and eight silver standard countries or groups of countries. Of the latter the Central American states are small, and in China and Japan all other conditions of life are different from what they are in this favored land. Russia, Mexico and Peru are the nearest civilized of the silver standard countries, and Mexico is a very near neighbor to us. From reports made to the state department at Washington a table of the average weekly wages paid to different classes of mechanics and laborers has been compiled and is published as official. From this table the following figures are taken:

BRICKLAYERS.	
United States, \$1.17	Peru, \$0.90
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.42
MASONS.	
United States, \$2.00	Peru, \$1.75
Mexico, \$1.50	Russia, \$0.72
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.	
United States, \$2.00	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.50	Russia, \$0.55
PLASTERERS.	
United States, \$2.00	Peru, \$1.40
Mexico, \$1.50	Russia, \$0.40
ROOFERS.	
United States, \$1.75	Peru, \$0.75
Mexico, \$1.50	Russia, \$0.35
BLACKSMITHS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.25
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.72
TINNERS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
CABINET MAKERS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
PRINTERS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
TINSNIPS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
COopers.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
NATON'S TENDERS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55
LABORERS.	
United States, \$1.50	Peru, \$1.10
Mexico, \$1.00	Russia, \$0.55

The Mexican is paid in a depreciated dollar with a purchasing power of about 55 cents. The American is paid in a dollar with a purchasing power of 100 cents.

Does the American want to come down to the level of the Mexican for the benefit of a few silver mine owners?

One consequence of overvaluing either metal in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is overvalued.—Hamilton.

It is often in the course of trade, as desirable to possess the kind of money, as the kind of commodities best adapted to a foreign market.—Hamilton.

Pronounced a Great Remedy.

I had pneumonia eight years ago, which left my lungs in bad condition. I used the white Wine of Tar Syrup you sent me, and am greatly benefited. I gladly commend it as the best remedy for consumption or weak lungs in any form I have ever tried. I hope you will supply our druggists, Mr. Gorman, at Cahoon, Mo., as I would like more of it.

—REV. JOHN W. BROWN.

The Best in the World.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Merrillan, Wis., says: I have sold Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for years. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the world, and has no equal for Asthma.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

EVERY FARMER

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you.
75c and \$1.50 per Sack.

FOR CHICKENS

Try a Packet of

Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL—
DAILY (without Sunday) \$4.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday) \$6.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean—\$1.00 PER YEAR.

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled. It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World. POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature. Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.
J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—
CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Geo. L. Alexander was in Mio, on legal business, the first of the week.

Rock bottom prices on hay, grain, feed and flour at Claggett's.

Birney Parsons spent last Sunday with friends in Bay City.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

T. A. Carney was in Bay City on a business trip, the first of the week.

Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

16 to 1. That is there are 16 Republican streamers in town, and one demopop.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Mrs. J. Staley went to Adrian, to attend the meeting of the chapter of the O. E. S.

Use Swiss Buttermilk Soap, only 10 cents a box, at Claggett's.

The first Bryan streamer in town was displayed over Chris. Hanson's saloon, last week.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buying elsewhere.

Fred F. Hoelst, of Blaine, husked 330 bushels of good corn from 41 acres of ground.

Claggett's importations of new teas are the finest in the city. Call for free samples.

When you are looking for bargains in Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert Kraus.

Joseph M. Jones floats a "Crump" streamer in front of his residence, the first one run up in town.

Garland Ranges and Garland Heaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Flora Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, on a shopping expedition.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

The K. O. T. M. initiated 9 members last week and have several more in waiting. They are prosperous.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

J. Malco, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday, happy in the fact of an abundant harvest.

S. H. & Co's Butterfly Tea beats them all. You should try a pound.

D. M. Kneeland, of Lewistown, was in town last Friday, on his way home from Saginaw.

You can buy the best 25 cents Coffee on earth, at Claggett's. Also a good Coffee for 20 cents.

Sailing, Hanson and Co. have put a furnace under their store, to add to the comfort of their patrons during the coming winter.

Claggett's Teas and Coffees quiet the nerves, and prevent domestic trouble. Moral: Drink Claggett's Teas and Coffees.

The "Gold and Silver" Supper at the W. R. C. Hall, last week netted the Ladies about \$20.00 to apply on their church debt.

Upper Crust People use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Claggett sells it.

A carload of sheep and cattle were shipped from here to the Buffalo market last Saturday. The Wilson tariff is death on the sheep industry.

The Ladies all go to Claggett's for their Corsets, because he has the largest line in the city, and sells the best 50 cents Corset on earth.

H. A. Bauman, of Lewistown, spends his Sundays here with his family, who have been staying till diphtheria is stamped out in their town.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

M. Dyer, of Blaine, from two and one half bushels of seed, raised 141 bushels of fine potatoes. A worthless country.

A complete line of Overalls and Underware just received at S. H. & Co.

MARRIED—Oct. 13th, at the residence of Wm. Woodburn, Bert E. Smith and Dorothy Vaughn—Justice Woodburn officiating.

When you need Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Pants, Gloves, Mittens—Hosiery or Underware, go to Claggett's. He can save you money.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$75 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

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Hon. Chas. S. Hampton, democratic-populist nominee for congress from this district, will make his free silver speech here, the 23d.

Sailing, Hanson & Co. have begun lumbering a 40 million tract at pine south east of Twin Lakes, in Oscoda county. They have a railroad run in from the M. C.

Nels Persons fell from a high tramway at the mill, Tuesday, bruising his face badly, and spraining his wrist, so he will be disabled for a time.

A striking feature in the Frederic parade, last Friday evening, was the tall form of Chief Shopenagons in full panoply of feathers, etc., as the leader of the procession.

That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's, is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

Dr. Ellis, the Grayling Dentist, informs us that he will return from Lewistown the first of next week, to remain. He extracts teeth without pain.

The friends of Rev. R. L. Cope were delighted last Sunday, that he was able to again appear in his pulpit. His entire recovery is hoped for.

LOST—From Wagon between Joseph's store and State farm a package containing a pair of pants, the finder will please leave the same at this office, and receive a reward.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

The entertainment at the M. E. Church, Tuesday evening by Miss Lulu G. Smith, of Gaylord, was very pleasant, and proved the lady an eloquentist of no mean ability. Her success is assured.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give an old fashioned entertainment at the Presbyterian Church, Friday, Oct. 23d. Admission 10 cents. After the entertainment a free lunch will be served in the basement.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

The Free Silver Club will meet Friday evening, Oct. 16th, at eight o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Bryan meeting at Bay City. A full attendance desired.

W. O. Braden, combining business with pleasure, arranged his visit to Detroit for Tuesday, so that he might hear Hon. Burke Cockran, the ablest representative of gold democracy, Wednesday.

The sweet sound of the whistle on the big mill started our citizens Friday afternoon, but all smiled when they realized that it was a signal to the men; that it would start up again Saturday morning.

S. E. Odell will do photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment.

A letter received by one of her friends from Miss Nellie Hartwick, says that she is very happy in her schoolwork and in her surroundings, in the University, at Notre Dame, Ind., and enjoying excellent health.

The entertainment by Prof. Wood at the Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, under the auspices of the K. O. T. M., was well attended, and all enjoyed the wonderful performance of the Photograph.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Special train will leave Grayling for Bay City, Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, reaching there in time for the Bryan mass meeting, and returning leaves Bay City at 6 o'clock p. m. One fair for the round trip.

Chas. Paulley, of Grove, brought to this office two samples of potatoes, "Famish Beauty" and "Highland Pearl," which are beauties in every respect. They are very productive, and planted the 27th day of June, are fully matured.

The Woman's Relief Corps will serve Supper, on election night, Nov. 3d, in their hall. We extend an invitation to all to come and get a good supper, as we are greatly in need of money for charitable purposes.

REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec. The Ladies of Grayling and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and see the latest styles and magnificent line of Ladies and Children Jackets, Cloaks and Caps, to be on sale at M. C. Dining Hall Parlors, Oct. 22d, 23d and 24th, by H. G. Mendenhall & Co., of Bay City.

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OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

John J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, is so thoroughly known as to need no introduction at our hands. He is a pioneer farmer of this county, one who has made that business a success, as his fine crops, stock and improvements will testify to any one who will call at his home and enjoy the hospitality ever freely given. He enlisted when a mere boy in Co. K, 11th N. J. Inf., and served to the close of the war, bearing a most excellent record. He was a charter member of Marvin Post G. A. R., and is always recognized as a patriotic citizen. A fine scholar, of pleasing address, of unblemished integrity, and regarded most highly where he is most intimately known. He has served his township repeatedly as Clerk and Supervisor, and for years has been one of the County Superintendents for the Poor. His official life has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and we are sure that no mistake will be made in electing him to the honorable position for which he has been nominated by the Republican party.

FOR SHERIFF.

The present incumbent, William S. Chalker, was renominated by acclamation, which is of itself sufficient endorsement. He is now closing his first term, and by custom is entitled to a re-election, but aside from that his fidelity to duty has been such as to commend him to our people. The office has never been more economically conducted, nor the Court house and county property in his charge better cared for. He is absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duty toward offenders, and a warrant in his hands is sure to bring the accused before the Court. He has been a resident of the county about 14 years, engaged in lumbering, and the regard of the many men who have been in his employ testify more strongly than words that he is a friend of labor, and who is ever found shoulder to shoulder with the laboring man. He served the full three years term of his enlistment in Co. I, 1st U. S. Artillery, joined Marvin Post G. A. R. in 1887, and has three times been elected commander, in which capacity he is now serving. As a soldier, a citizen, and as an officer "he is all right" and should be elected as he was nominated, by an unanimous vote.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

There is no local office in the gift of our people of which the candidate or incumbent is more closely scrutinized, than Treasurer. First his honesty, then his capability and his knowledge of the peculiar conditions connected with the affairs of his office. It is not merely the receiving and disbursement of money, any honest man could do that in a satisfactory manner, but there is one of the most complicated and intricate set of accounts extant in the matters pertaining to taxation. The accounts between the county and state, between the county and the several townships, keeping each fund in a separate account and all in balance, requires a man thoroughly conversant with the details of the business. Such a man is placed in nomination in the person of John Hanna, of Beaver Creek. A pioneer of the county, a thoroughly practical farmer, an educated business man, who has served his township repeatedly as Clerk, Treasurer and Supervisor, and has served two terms as Register of Deeds, and deputy County Clerk, and deputy County Treasurer; thus becoming familiar with all the routine work. As a patriotic citizen he served a three months term with the 85th Ohio Vol.; then coming to Michigan enlisted in the 11th Cavalry, and served to the close of the rebellion. Always a man among men, he will honor the office to which he will be elected.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Wm. Woodburn has been ever since the organization of this county, considered one of our most solid, reliable and enterprising citizens. For several years a farmer in Center Plains township, he served there as treasurer and supervisor; until his worth was recognized by the body of the county, who elected him to the responsible position of county treasurer, which place he held for two terms, as long as the law would allow, and turned over the office to his successor in perfect condition, and without a cent in default. Two years ago he was again elected, but declined a re-nomination, and accepted instead the place of Register of Deeds on the republican ticket. Careful and painstaking with all his labor, he will make an excellent officer.

Mr. Woodburn served about three years with the fighting 5th Mich. Cav. in the late war, and suffered untold horrors in Andersonville, coming from that "Hell" a physical wreck, and yet suffers from the inhuman treatment there received. A vote for Woodburn is the correct thing for any citizen of Crawford county.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Lansing.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wm. G. Marsh has grown from boyhood to man in our midst, and is known to the citizens of this county as a success, toiling on the farm and using every opportunity to obtain an education, which he has mastered until he is eminently fitted for the position to which he aspires. He has been a successful teacher for several years, and is now in the employ of the M. C. R. R. Co., and in every position he has held he has won and held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, as proven by the fact, that he has been twice elected clerk of this township, and it is safe to assert that the township records were never kept in so perfect condition. He is sober, industrious and trustworthy and will attend personally and constantly to the duties of the office, to which there should be no doubt of his election. Vote for Marsh and you will vote right.

OBITUARY.

October 11th, 1896. This is the saddest day of my life.

Warren P. Rose died Oct. 7th 1896 at Denmark, Lee County, Iowa.

This morning's mail brought me the sad news of my brother's death. Oh how disappointed I am, as I expected him here in a few days. I anticipated the enjoyment of his association all winter, and expected he would remain with us the balance of his life, and now to have our hopes, our anticipations lost forever.

My oldest brother, Isaac Rose, lost his life at Pea Ridge, Ark. in defense of our old flag and American homes, but that was the casualty of war, that he and I took at our risk, as all of our comrades know by experience. But now how different it seems, that in a time of profound peace with all nations, and no signs of war at home or abroad, that a life has gone out, and that life should be my brother's.

It is the first death in our family since 1840, except the brother above mentioned.

Warren P. Rose was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1826. Our parents moved to Illinois in 1833, our mother died in 1838, and in 1840 our father died, since which time our family has been hale and hearty.

No Dr., to my knowledge, has ever been called to minister to any one of us.

My brother, belonged to Grayling Chapter F. & A. M. He lived and practiced the Golden Rule and believed in the great brotherhood of man. His life went out like a candle, no regrets or complaint and no struggle. He is at rest.

A. J. Rose.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Husking corn and digging potatoes is the order of the day.

We were glad to see the smiling face of Edgar Wilkinson at church, Sunday.

Archibald took two fine hogs to Waters, Monday.

E. Cobb is making a great slaughter of beef cattle this week.

Prof. Root and Philip G. were callers at Forbush's. Must be some attraction there.

Philip C. reports crops in good condition in "Germany." He thinks of locating there in the near future.

Prayer meeting at Conrad Rowse's, Thursday evening.

Judging from the looks of neighbor Patton's horses, he must intend to start a livery business.

G. D. Vallad made a flying trip to Beaver Creek, one day last week.

R. E. made a trip to Coventry's last week, to inspect the new wind mill.

It is reported that W. H. S. had to saw one extra block of wood, last week, on account of extreme cold weather.

All persons, having any veterinary work, are requested to call on Chas. Johnson. Office: Buck's Corners.

Alta S. reports visit from C. B. Sunday, to be continued next week.

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The Oldest And the Best

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect. H. S. ROUSE, Champlain, Va.

THE ONLY Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Oct. 10th, 1896.

Anderson, John Knight, Chas. Brandin, James Mueller, Frida Demer, George McLean, O. L. Fellon, W. S. Norwick, N. Miss Deurfe, G. Mrs. Richardson, E. M.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Registration Notice.

To the electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

HOW HE MAKES MONEY

BONDS ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM NEVER REDEEMED.

Profit on Unredeemed Notes and Certificates—Is Enormous—Money Orders, Stamps and Bills Which Are Lost.

Sources of Income.

Washington correspondence. Uncle Sam owes millions of dollars which he will never pay. Still, his credit is good. He has not refused to pay the millions which are over due. If you could present him I. O. U.'s at the Treasury Department tomorrow, he would pay you very promptly the \$1,700,000 which he owes to the people who have bought bonds now overdue. But no one presents these securities, because most of them, it is quite evident, have been destroyed. Some have been dissolved in the ocean; some have been consumed by fire; some have been eaten by mice; some have been torn up by babies; some have been hidden so securely that they will probably not be found until dry rot has made them unrecognizable. Nevertheless, every few years some of the Government's old securities turn up at the treasury for redemption. It was not very many years ago that the owner of a very large amount



IN A BAD CONDITION.

of Texas indemnity stock, who considered himself very poor, collected from the Government on them many thousand dollars. There is still \$20,000 worth of Texas indemnity stock outstanding. None was presented to the treasury last year or the year before. None of the very old bonds came in last year, and of the debt prior to the 1847 loan none has come in since 1830, though there is \$151,745.26 outstanding. No one will ever call for this amount, and it can be figured as part of Uncle Sam's bad profits.



UNCLE SAM'S PROFIT ON UNREDEEMED NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

ing until the civil war, and its first big bond issue was what are known as the "6-20s of 1862." There were \$391,000,000 of these issued, at 6 per cent. interest. It was not until Dec. 1, 1871, that the Government felt like beginning to pay its war debts. On that date it called in \$39,959,500 worth of the 6-20s of 1862, and most of these were presented at the time named in the call. But the great many thousand dollars worth of them were held for many years, drawing no interest; and to-day there is outstanding \$18,500 worth of the bonds called in



MONEY THAT THE GOVERNMENT REDEEMS.

1871. Few, if any, of these will ever be presented for redemption. Meantime, the interest which the Government has not paid for the use of this money amounts to \$265,400 at single interest alone. What it would aggregate at compound interest I leave any one who is interested to determine.

Never Will Be Presented.

Altogether, of the amount borrowed in 1862 (nearly four hundred millions) \$220,200 has never been called for, and probably never will be called for. To be sure, this is only about .17 of 1 per cent. of the loan, which is not a very big discount. The treasury officials do not look on the bond profit as considerable. Even the \$1,700,000 now outstanding would not pay 2 per cent. of Uncle Sam's running expenses for a year. It would not keep the Government machinery going for more than a week.

four years while they lay hidden in somebody's strong box. If they had continued to draw the original interest, they would have brought in a sum of \$444 annually to their owner. The Government has made more than \$10,000 in interest on these bonds, reckoning at single interest only.

These illustrations serve to show what the Government profit is. The treasury will make no less than a million dollars on bonds issued in 1862 never presented for redemption, and it has made as much more in unpaid interest up to date. The officials of the Treasury Department would be very glad to have every loan paid within a week of its maturity, for under the present condition the loan account is never closed. With a view to keeping in touch with the Government's creditors, these officials encourage bond buyers to take registered rather than coupon bonds. A very few registered bonds are lost, and when there is a loss the Government seeks out the loser and encourages him to make application for the issue of a duplicate. When a coupon bond is lost the Government will not duplicate it.

Money in Currency. The profit made by the Government on bonds is very small compared with the profit on unredeemed currency. Of course, no one will ever know just what amount of currency has been destroyed, but the treasury experts made an estimate for the benefit of Congress in the last administration, and expressed the belief that about \$12,500,000 profit had accrued to the Government up to Jan. 1, 1891, from United States notes, gold and silver certificates and national bank notes which would not be presented for redemption.



This amount the experts distributed as follows: National bank notes \$6,394,355 United States notes 5,416,541 Silver certificates 447,004 Gold 200,000 Total \$12,457,900

This amount, these experts now estimate, has been increased to about \$15,000,000. In proportion to the amount of currency in circulation, the amount destroyed is not so great now as it was in war times, but there is much more in circulation now than there was in 1862. The profit of the Government on paper currency destroyed is half a million dollars every year, despite the fact that the treasury makes every effort to redeem all the currency it issues. A special corps of experts is employed in the redemption division to examine the mutilated currency presented. It comes in, sometimes, in pulp, in ashes, in tatters, worn and torn. The experts work on it with microscopes, pull it apart and piece it together, making every possible effort to identify it. If a part of a note has been presented for redemption, the owner receives for it an amount proportioned to its percentage of the area of the entire note. If torn, burned fragments are sent in with satisfactory evidence that they are the sole remains of a certain sum of money, the entire amount is refunded.

The Government even sends special agents in some cases to investigate claims for the redemption of money; it redeems money which has been in birds' nests; money which has been in stoves; money which has been in goats' stomachs; money which has been in babies' mouths; money which has been used as a pipe-lighter; money which has been at the bottom of the sea—in fact, everything which is recognizable under the most minute scrutiny as Government "promissory pay." At the time her Newport "palace" was burned Mrs. Vanderbilt sent some chandeliers to the office of the redemption bureau, and the treasury experts succeeded in getting more than \$2,000 out of them. But the spirit of all its efforts, the treasury grows richer by half a million dollars every year in unredeemed paper currency.

Profit on Money Orders.

Another source of income to the Government is its unredeemed money orders.



All money order funds are remitted to the sub-treasury at New York. A few years ago the Postoffice Department drew from the sub-treasury a lump sum of \$1,250,000, which was the balance to the credit of money order funds in excess of the demands of current business. Last year a check for \$519,244 was transferred to the Postoffice Department's balance in the treasury here, the excess to the credit of the money order fund in New York. These two sums, and the balance kept in New York represent what the Government has made indirectly out of this business. Probably its profits up to the present date amount to \$2,000,000, but no exact statement will ever be made. There is a time limit of one year on the money order, and after that time it is now called, but there is no limit of time on the issue of a duplicate. Therefore, the Postoffice Department receives every week for duplication postal notes and money orders which are several years old; 1890 money orders, which had been due for more than a year, were duplicated by the department in 1893.

If the difference between the money received and the money paid out by the money order bureau was an indication of the Government's indirect profit on the money order business, the way last year's account would stand: Amount received \$156,709,089.71 Amount paid 150,344,400.21 Profits on lost money orders about \$6,364,689.50

This would be in addition to the Government's net revenue of \$901,032.27 from fees on domestic money orders. But, as the money order business is a variable in the balance from year to year, and the Government does not make \$305,000 a year through the destruction of money orders. Even if it did, this sum would not keep the postal service of the United States running much more than a day and a half. It costs nearly \$10,000 an hour to carry Uncle Sam's mails.

Money in Stamps. No one knows what the Government makes in issued stamps every year, but the profit must amount to several thousand dollars. Not an inconsiderable amount of this is due to stamp collectors, and when the stamp collectors are issued the Postmaster General calculated that the entire cost of making new designs and engraving new plates, as well as the additional expense of printing the larger stamps, would be paid by collectors' purchases. The stamps are sold at a profit in this, but the receipts from collectors in the Columbian year are estimated at more than a million dollars.

The Postmaster General spoke freely of this source of income in his report, though he was disposed to say very little about his calculations before the stamps were issued. He was afraid some moderate people might miss the United States with those small nations and dependencies which rely on the stamp collector as much as on the tax collector. Every one of the eighteen dependencies of France has a full individual issue of stamps of thirteen denominations; and in Siberia, Tonga, the Cook Islands and other small countries the designs of stamps are changed whenever additional revenue is wanted. The philatelist's protest, but their protests avail nothing. Large amounts are made every year by the Government through the destruction of stamps and stamped envelopes which have not been used. How few take the trouble to remove a stamp from a misdirected envelope? There is a good margin of profit, too, in excess payments on postal matter; for the Postoffice Department, while it always collects on underpaid mail, never refunds when there is too much postage paid.

To reckon all the profits which the Government has received unearned, it would be necessary to go over the records of Congress and get the list of claims which have been pronounced just by treasury officials, and by Senators and members who have investigated them. But those are not profits yet, for Congress may develop a conscience some day and pay them.

OLD-TIME MASONRY.

Arch of Burnt Brick Constructed 4,000 Years Before Christ.

Explorations made in the vicinity of the site of ancient Babylon by the University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the discovery of engineering work constructed 4,000 years before the time of Christ. In the accompanying cut an arch of burnt brick placed at the outlet of a drain under the foundation of the temple of Bel, which was found in the ruins of the ancient city of Nippur, is shown. The fixing of the date of the building of this arch means that primitive man must have existed many thousands of years previously, certainly as early as 7,000 B. C. As the work speaks a high state of civilization. This is naturally surprising to those who have been taught to believe that mankind has inhabited the earth for less than 6,000 years. This impression is not warranted by the Bible itself.



MASONRY LAID 6,000 YEARS AGO.

and is not generally held by students of to-day. It is due to the fact that the Oxford Bible contains the chronology of Archbishop Usher, who died in 1656. The archbishop calculated that the world was completed at 10 a. m., Sept. 7, 4004 B. C., and his conclusions, which were generally accepted by the scholars of the day, have been perpetuated in the chronology on the margin of the Oxford Bible. There is nothing in the Bible itself to fix the date, and the recent discoveries are in no way in conflict with the testimony of the scriptures themselves.

These discoveries by the University of Pennsylvania have been the most interesting in archaeology which have been made. At a cost of \$100,000 the university has made excavations where Babylon formerly existed and has added a great wealth of data to our knowledge of ancient civilizations. More than 25,000 tablets have been discovered which contain much information of value to biblical students and to Assyriologists.

Not to Be Overlooked.

In the field of domestic science and dietetics, we are a long way behind Germany. Not long ago that country established schools for teaching girls in factories, mills, and home service the details of housework and cooking. Even private establishments in the Kaiser's empire, in cases where the list of women and girl employees is long, maintain at their own expense training schools for those who are serving them. Though this is done from a purely selfish motive, it is significant in showing the commercial value of well-fed and well-kept laborers, a point that should not be overlooked by social economists.

Cross of the Legion.

Belmont, the eastern gate of France, and Rambervillers, in the Vosges Mountains, have just received the cross of the Legion of Honor, which will be emblazoned on the town arms, in honor of the gallant resistance they made to the German twenty-five years ago. Altogether, nine towns in France now have the cross of the Legion of Honor on their coat of arms.

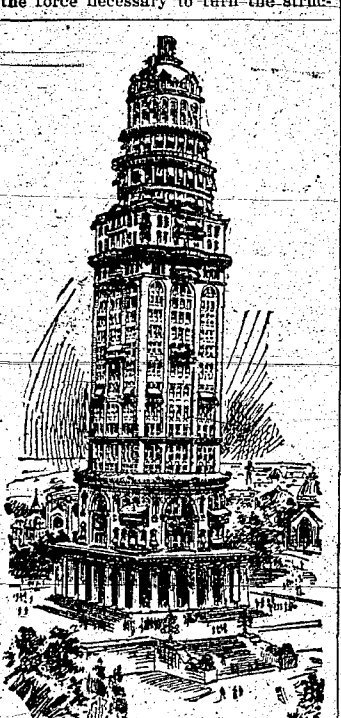
Mystery of the St. Lawrence River.

For seven years the St. Lawrence river gradually decreases in depth; then for seven years it gradually increases in depth, the difference in level being about five feet. Why it does so no one has yet discovered.

"PALACE OF PROGRESS."

Great Revolving Tower for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Estimated to cost \$1,000,000. The tower is to be a revolving structure, 400 feet high. The tower is to be a revolving structure, 400 feet high. The tower is to be a revolving structure, 400 feet high.

This extraordinary sort of a structure is shown in the architect's perspective drawing. The outer room of the building will move at the rate of 1.175 meters, or about 3 feet 8 inches, per second, which is as nearly as possible two and one-half miles an hour. A complete revolution will thus occupy about two minutes, and the views of Paris and of the hills and plains of the Seine and Marne country will change as rapidly as the scenery changes when one is strolling slowly along a road. The rotary building will be only half the height of the Eiffel Tower, but, as it is to be erected near the summit of Montmartre, the highest point within the fortifications, it will command a broad view, cut only by the tower of the new church on the apex. The bearings are said by the mechanical engineers who have prepared the specifications to be so designed as to absolutely assure the absence of all sense of motion. When you are not looking out at the view you will be as tranquil as in any other building. But when you swing your chair so serenely and contemplate a constantly changing spectacle. The motive power which will supply the force necessary to turn the structure



PARIS REVOLVING TOWER.

time will be hydraulic, and its cost has been calculated to be only \$7.12 (francs) per hour, although each time that the movement is checked the hydraulic pressure needed to give it a new impulse will represent an expenditure of 235.50 francs.

The upper part of the building will be occupied by a public ball room, to be open from 11 o'clock in the evening until 2 in the morning, and the space immediately below this for an artificial skating rink, so that the altitudes of the Palais de Glace, on the Bois de Boulogne, will be added to those of the Moulin Rouge and the Casino de Paris.

EXPRESS WAGON OF THE ORIENT

The Heavens Turkish Porter Whose Place of Business Is on the Street.

The Turkish porter is one of the most interesting objects seen in a tour of the Orient. Of Herculean strength and power of endurance, he is usually prompt and obliging, also honest so far as in him lies. He cannot speak the truth, and would not respect himself if he could, for that is a virtue of the Frank. His place of business is in the streets of his native town, where he



HUMAN EXPRESS WAGON.

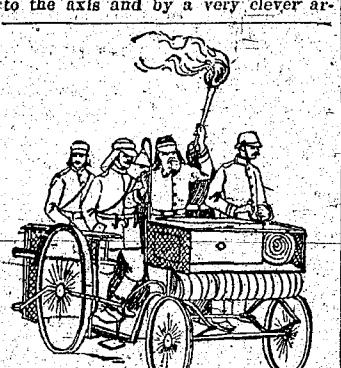
can be found at all hours of the day, clad in a loose soiled jacket usually gray, with gray gaiters, Turkish shoes or sandals, the inevitable fez, and a neckerchief that makes him look as if he were strangling. All the burden of conveying large or small articles falls upon him and he will carry a piano as easily as a trunk. As is the most contented of the working fraternity one meets abroad. His occasional smoke under the shade of mulberry tree, or his tiny slice of sherbet, are treats that renew his strength for the hard work by which he must live.

FIREMEN'S ADVANCE GUARD.

Motor-Carriages Used by the Berlin Fire Department.

The Berlin Fire Department, which is considered the model fire department of Europe on account of its excellent organization, its great attention to the improvement of apparatus by carefully watching the progress of science, has but recently introduced for some purposes the Ganswindt motor carriage, which is propelled by foot power. The apparatus, after having been thoroughly tested, has been found to be very efficient, and is now being rapidly introduced into the fire departments of all the German capitals. A squad known as the advance guard, consisting of six men, is mounted on one of these motor carriages, which is always ready at the door

of the fire station. The men are in their places ready to start at the first signal. The two first ones attend to its guiding, one to the steering and the other to ringing the bell. The six men stand in pairs upon long treads, and by alternately raising and lowering their feet the movement is transmitted by means of strong belts upon a horizontal mechanism, the active power being considerably increased by spiral springs and ratchets attached to the axis and by a very clever arrangement of the leverage. The entire motor carriage is built as lightly as possible of steel tubing and Hickory wood.



FIREMEN ON THE WAY TO A FIRE.

The machine was for more than a month spent out with the regular fire patrol, and it was found that the carriage rides very easily and safely; that it proceeds faster than the patrol wagon, drawn by horses, and that if the distance is not entirely too great the men arrive at the fire in excellent condition for their arduous duties.

A Family Romance.

S. J. Elsey, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, who for the past decade has lived at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth, Kan., and for the best part of a lifetime has believed himself alone in the world, was rejoiced the other day when a brother whom he thought had been killed in the war found him and offered him a home. He and his father and two brothers had entered the Mexican war. He had helped to bury the father and one brother after a battle, and he had heard that the other brother also was killed. After the civil war he lived only for himself and brought up at the Soldiers' Home, but the brother who had not been killed married, toiled and prospered at Hilliard Station, Ohio, and at last went to Leavenworth.

Takes the Palm for Meanness.

I have a neighbor, says an Ohio man, who cannot be excelled for meanness. He has three children and his wife, who, wholly unlike him, insists that presents shall be given them each Christmas. Four years ago he was practically coerced into allowing the purchase of a few toys. A few days after Christmas the children had lost all of these toys, and the father whipped them for losing them. The next Christmas he brought home some toys, duplicates of those given the previous year. In a few days they were lost, the children again whipped, and nothing more was seen of them until the following Christmas, when they once more did duty for Santa Claus. Since then the mother acts as custodian to prevent the father from stealing his children's toys.

The Most Sensitive Part.

Nine out of ten persons, it is asked, what is the most sensitive part of the body, will reply the tip of the tongue. This is a mistake. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls or any other substance that requires a very high degree of smoothness, invariably use the cheekbone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness. An ivory article that may feel perfectly smooth if rubbed gently against the chin or touched with the tip of the tongue will often feel quite appreciably rough when applied to the cheekbone. Professional boxers, who ought to know which is the most sensitive part of the face, before a fight invariably rub well into the skin around the cheekbone a solution of alum and water for the purpose of hardening their most vulnerable part.

He Was the King of Smokers.

Klaes, the merchant of Rotterdam, who called the king of smokers, from his devotion to the gentle weed, and he had a right regal funeral. By the terms of his will, every smoker who chose to attend it was presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two Dutch pipes, on which were engraved the name, arms and date of the deceased of the testator. All his guests were invited to be careful to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremonies, and to empty their ashes into the grave. His oak coffin was lined with the cedar of his old Havana cigar boxes, and a packet of old Dutch tobacco was placed at the foot of his coffin. His favorite pipe was laid by his side along with a box of matches, as well as flint and steel and some tinder.

Dangerous Work.

The under-water section of the Blackwell Tunnel, under the Thames, the largest tunnel ever built, has just been finished. It is twenty-seven feet in diameter and one mile in length, and connects Poplar on the north side of the river with Greenwich on the south. Nearly four thousand feet of this tunnel had to be driven by compressed air. The accuracy of the survey and the danger of the work may be imagined from the statement of the engineers that, while diving under the river bed, there were, at one time, but five feet and two inches of earth between the tunnel and the water. So great was the danger of the water bursting through, that large quantities of clay were dumped into the river over the thinnest spots.

"Prisoner, the jury has declared you guilty." "Oh, that's all right, Judge; you're too intelligent a man, I think, to be influenced by what they say."—Philadelphia American.

Drummer—Could I show you a few goods, Mr. Rosenbaum? Rosenbaum—Py heavens! you missed a big order by not getting here a little sooner. I shut this minute failed!—uck.

"These Chicago women seem to be infected with the 'matrimonial fever.'" "Hardly, a fever. Rather fever and ague. They shake husbands as soon as they get them."—Truth.

CORSETS IN STYLE FOR MEN.

His Fortitude the Prince of Wales Said to Have Set the Fashion.

Late news from London indicates that men of the smart set are going in for corsets on a scale not previously approached by the dandies of 1835. The haberdashers patronized by the swells carry an extensive stock of men's corsets, and while the sale of them is limited to a comparatively small number the demand is steadily increasing, and the indications are that a large proportion of the men in swiftdom will soon be wearing them. People who make a business of studying the motives of change in the fashions say that the wearing of corsets by men is the natural consequence of the edict which went forth a couple of months ago, to the effect that women's waists were to be larger by several inches. A sudden jump from twenty-three inches waist measurement to the more mallow figure of twenty-eight inches on the feminine side of fashion required a complete change in the apparel of the other sex.

It only requires a glance at old fashion plates to note the fact that the styles of men and of women have always gone in opposite directions. Thirty-five years ago, when women wore immensely large hoop skirts and an endless variety of bulging trills and turbanes, the attire of men was sleek and close-fitting. At an earlier period, when masculine fashion required very wide trousers, gaudy waistcoats and loose coats, the mode for women was excessively plain. So, if women are to glory in the freedom and healthfulness of large and ample waists, the curious laws of fashion demand that



WHEN CORSETS BECOME STYLISH.

men must gird on the burdensome yoke of the corset and endure the new agony of pinching in their waists to the minimum figure.

The fashion has not yet progressed sufficiently for any standard to be set regarding the proper waist measurement for men. And it is not very probable that such a thing will happen, for the reason that some people attribute the new style to the Prince of Wales and his growing corpulency. If the waist measure of the prince were taken as the correct thing most men could face the fashion with an easy grace, as the girth of his royal highness is said to be forty-two inches. There is little doubt that the prince has taken up the corset habit not for the purpose of setting a new style, but as a matter of necessity. He is very vain of his appearance, and within the last year his rapid tendency to increased weight has given him a world of trouble.

Bad for the Novel.

Here is a bit of a story, borrowed from the American, which may prove a comfort to writers whose books are badly treated by the press. Bad colds are more or less common. Mrs. Carlyle had abundant reason to know that bodily condition had much to do with the work of a literary person. Once, when Miss Jewsbury, writer, was staying with the Carlyles at Chelsea, a caller inquired for her. "Yes," was Mrs. Carlyle's answer, "Geraldine Jewsbury is here, but she is in her room with a bad cold, and is reviewing a novel." She paused and then added grimly, as if thinking to herself: "I am sorry for the novel that is reviewed by Geraldine when she has a bad cold."

Living by Their Wits.

Who says the English are not original and enterprising? There is a man in London who furnishes amusement and entertainment for all kinds of social gatherings, having men of family on his staff, who in the guise of guests manage to insure an enjoyable evening for the invited guests, and thus set the anxiety of the hostess, fearing a dull time for her guests, at rest. A couple of guineas will engage the services of a person of "good social attainments," who will so, exercising his art of entertaining, others as to put everybody at once into the brightest of spirits. Five guineas will command the services of an individual of "higher standing in the social scale," while the proportionately large outlay of fifty dollars will secure those of a man with a handle to his name.

American Horses in England.

During the past year no less than 10,000 American horses have been sold in London alone. A large number are used for the omnibuses and street cars. The cabmaster and smaller dealer profess not to touch them, the former believing, and possibly rightly, that the majority of foreign horses are somewhat soft, while, as a rule, he declares that at this price he can get plenty of well-bred English horses, and that they do his work very well. The fact is, however, that there are almost as many American horses drawing cabs as American subjects riding in them. After American and Canadian horses have changed hands under the hammer they are resold without anything being said about their nationality. They get into the country and add to the difficulties and perplexities of the broader London Field.

Almost Fatal.

"How did old Hopley receive your proposition for his daughter's hand?" "Well, I'm no doctor, but he had something and had it bad. What ever kept him from flying into a shower of inelegant pieces, or how I ever got that back fence alive, will always be among the deepest mysteries of my experience."

We have noticed that when a man is busy he drops politics.



SHEEP NO SENSE.

The girl stood on the burning deck, But her loss was need not grieve; She did not perish with the wreck— She had sense enough to leave. —Chicago Record.

"My life without you will be a lonely one." "The Hell—But think how busy you will have to be."—Life.

"Have you any reason for doubting what I say?" "Yes, I have, He—What is it?" "She—I don't believe you."—Puck.

"It's all over." As the woman uttered these words she dropped to the floor. The baby had spilled the ink—West Union Gazette.

"Is Miss Chisholm in?" inquired the caller. "That depends on you. Are you Mr. Jones?" said Bridget. "Yes." "She's gone out."—Harper's Bazar.

"Let's go shopping to-day, Tess." "Let's, Tess, I've lots of things to buy to-day. I've nothing to do to-morrow, I'll go then."—New York Sun.

Sunday school teacher—"What is the leading doctrine of Christianity?" The lady—"Kid. Offray stone—amash glass—no can catch—forgiveness."—Puck.

"What office are you, after this time?" "None at all." "Then, what are you running for?" "Because I don't want to be conspicuous."—Atlanta Constitution.

Canny—"Is Miss Wilbur at home?" "Upstairs and ask her when she will be at home." "Narah (going)—'Yes, sorr.'"—Harper's Bazar.

"Jockey is in hard luck." "What's the matter?" "He has lost that last year's crop of foot-ball jokes which he intended working off on his editor."—Philadelphia North American.

"What in thunder are you speakin' to the school children for?" asked the voter. "Just keep quiet," replied the candidate, "they'll all be old enough to vote before I'm elected."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Wicks—I heard a pretty compliment to Hamlin, the actor, to-day. Squeals says he possesses the art which conceals art." "Hicks—That's a fact. You'd never know he had any."—Boston Transcript.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless wood." "Wrote Byron, and these simple words reveal. Although the poet nature understood, He didn't know a thing about a wheel."—Chicago Record.

"There doesn't seem to be much of a demand for seats to this performance," said the star. "No," said the manager, "he has man over a bundle of dead-head applications; nothing but requests."—Washington Star.

Miss Keedick—"Ethel can't be after money. She has broken her engagement with that wealthy tea-man." Miss Foadick—"Don't be so sure. She flitted him for a man who owns a bicycle repairing shop."—Life.

Scene: A cottage of Loch Awe-side.—Lady tourist (to the cottager's wife)—"And are these three nice little boys all your own, Mrs. McFarlan?" Mrs. McFarlane—"Yiss, men; but him in the middle's a 'lassie.'"—Household Words.

"Haden't you better call another physician?" said the wife to the young doctor who was treating her husband. "Just for consultation, you know." "No, ma'am," he replied. "My ideas are confused enough already."—Buffalo Times.

"I am writing a play which cannot fail to be a great success," said Foyer to his friend. "What is its chief feature?" "In the last act the comedian who has perpetrated all the chestnuts dies a miserable death."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Papa," said Jackey, "would you like to have me give you a perfectly beautiful Christmas present?" "Yes, indeed." "Then now is the time to double my allowance, so I'll have the money to buy it when Christmas comes."—Harper's Bazar.

"Why, Tommie, back from school already?" "Yes, Mike wouldn't let me stay." "Ay, course not," said Mike. "Yez told me to tank Tommie down to th' school, ma'am, yez yez didn't say nothin' about favin' the bye there."—Harper's Bazar.

"The trouble with so many of the young men of this day and age," remarked old Uncle Sagely, comparing his watch with the noon whistle, "is that they think there is a patent on work, and they are afraid of getting into trouble if they use it."—Puck.

Smurbs—Say, old man, can I talk to you for a moment? Crurbs (dejectedly)—What is it? Smurbs—Can you loan me a fiver? Crurbs (joyously)—Certainly, old boy. I thought you were going to explain the political mud to me.—New York Herald.

Mrs. Farmer—"Why don't you take a bath once in a while? Flowery Fields—Out uy respect ter me mother. Her dyin' words—ter me wuz: 'Hang yer clothes on a hickery limb an' don't go near de water,' an' I never have."—Judge.

"What's this?" the sultan shouted. "Do they propose to interfere with my killing a few people whenever I feel like it?" "That seems to be the idea, sire," said his prime minister. "Humph, I'll circumvent their impudence." "In what way, job?" "I'll abdicate and get a job running a trolley-car in Brooklyn."—Washington Star.

A Psychological Cure.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and said:

"You had better make a strong mustard plaster."

"The boy looked depressed and left the room."

"When shall I apply the plaster?" asked the mother.

"Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is reached."

